Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night. BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—"The Mascette." HAVERLY'S 14TR STREET THEATRE—"Sam'l of Posen." MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"The Professor." •

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. A NEW SENSATION TO THE EPICURE.

Hab Punds delights the palate. Use clear or load with er, soda, lemonado, tea, &c.

New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-England is exacting a large indemnity from the Boers, ____ A French officer, who was insane, has been murdered by peasants. - England has admitted the principle of specific duties and asked for the resumption of treaty negotiations. Some British ladies of distinction have formed an association to encourage the use of British manufactues. = Dean Stanley is dead. = The excrtement in Rome continues. = The negotiations for a new Anglo-French treaty are to be resumed.

Domestic.-The President's progress toward re. covery continues; yesterday afternoon his fever was somewhat increased and there was gastric irritation; the Governor of Texas declines on principle to entertain the idea of issuing a thanksgiving proclamation in the event of the President's recovery. The members of the Cabinet favor Civil Ser vice Reform. ==== Mr. Lapham lacked five votes of an election in the vote at Albany yesterday. —— In the State Senate the bill to facilitate closing solvent life insurance companies was lost, === Lieutenant Ray and nine companions sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Point Barrow in the Arctic Ocean, to take meteorological observations, —— The fire at Red Bank, N. J., yesterday caused a loss of \$70,000, races at Saratoga. == "Billy the Kid," a notorions outlaw, has been killed by a sheriff in New-Mexico. = Ex-County Clerk J. W. Vincent committed suicide at Poughkeepsie. - At Greenleaf in the Cherokee Nation, Saturday, two Indians, excited by liquor, killed seven men.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Mr. Conkling still hoped to be reelected yesterday, or soon force an adjourn ment at Albany. == Two children were killed and one was severely injured by the fall of a building in Jersey City. ==== The examination of Esposito, the alleged Italian bandit, was adjourned again An investigation committee had a lively time in Bayonne City. ____ There was a large fire in Brooklyn, and one in Winfield, Long Island. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.69 cents. Stocks active only in spots, but all lower and closing weak and un-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather with slight changes in temperature. Thermo meter yesterday : Highest, 75° : lowest, 60° : average, 68%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and si mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Guiteau touchingly remarks that the ants in the corner of his cell teach him the lesson of work, work, work," and asks that he may continue to enjoy their society. This is the first instance in history of an insult to the ant.

Senator Forster voted yesterday for Mr. Evarts and not for Mr. Lapham. Mr. Evarts would make an admirable Senator. Nowhere In the Republican party could a better man be found for the place. But he is not a candidate, and there is no probability that he will be made a candidate. And what is more, if Mr. Evarts was a member of the present Leg-Islature, he would be voting for Mr. Lapham.

More perfidy. Levi P. Morton telegraphs his hearty congratulations to Senator-elect Miller. Still more perfidy. The Postmaster-General does the same thing. Still more ditto ! About the only Conkling paper left outside of New-York State dittoes, dittoes. Still more ditto, ditto. Canal Appraiser Bostwick, one of Mr. Conkling's loyal followers, etc., etc. The ferocity and atrocity of these proceedings are enough to make a once alleged favorite son gasp.

Of all the unimportant persons that were ever elected to the Legislature of this State, Mr. H. H. Tuthill, of Auburn, is one of the most insignificant. His speech of yesterday, like that of a few weeks ago, could only have been made by a man whom Providence endowed with feathers where the brains ought to be. As usual in such cases, the less reason a man has for it. the greater his vanity is. Mr. Tuthill is a spectacle of wholly unjustifiable self-conceit. He thinks the need of the hour is an adjournment. It is-for Tuthill; and if he should declare himself adjourned to Auburn, the people of the State would approve, without regard to the feelings of Auburn.

The memory of Dean Stanley's visit to this country, and of the kindly words which he spoke of his American kinsmen, will cause many to take a personal interest in the news of his sudden death, deeper than that they would feel in him simply as a distinguished Englishman famous as a preacher and writer, and the Seject of affectionate regard on the part of many men of eminence in the new England as well as in the old. The late Dean of Westminster was a Broad Churchman in character as well as by conviction, a man of moderate views and large charity on all subjects, whose mild and lovable nature seems to have attracted to him the peculiar affection of a large circle of friends. His literary achievements will not, of course, be compared to those of Kingsley, who was for a time his colleague, but they are considerable, and deserve respect; and it could always be said of him that his private charneter illustrated and enforced his moral teachings, than which no better thing could be

City is the result of a defect in the laws true-hearted Republican voters a wiser, less try, his party, his special followers or governing that city which ought to be remedied at the first opportunity. A kindlingwood factory, which was partially destroyed by fire some weeks ago and left in a wholly unsafe condition, was nevertheless not molested by the authorities because, it is stated, and direct will not be easily beaten. the Fire Commissioners have no power under existing law to tear down a building or to compel the owner to make it secure. It became the resort of the children of the neighborhood, and yesterday when there were between twenty and thirty children inside, a greedy and stupid Italian, in search of firewood, began to chop down one of the few remaining supports of the building. It fell, and while by some miraculous chance all but three of the children escaped, of those three two were killed outright and one was injured, probably fatally. This was murder by government. A municipal government should have it in its power to protect the lives of the people under its care against such "accidents," and steps should be taken to confer this power upon the corporation of Jersey City.

The orange-peel ordinance, which has worked so well in other cities, is now a law here, Mayor Grace having signed it yesterday. The ordinance provides that every person who shall throw upon any sidewalk or cross-walk "any part of any fruit or vegetable or other substance which when stepped upon by any person is liable to cause him or her to slip or "fall" shall be subject to a fine of from one to ten dollars, or an imprisonment of from one to ten days. Fruit and vegetable dealers are required to keep a copy of the ordinance posted up, and the police are required to enforce it. It is certainly to be hoped that they will do so. Among the small municipal vices there is none more prevalent or less excusable than this habit of throwing orange and banana skins upon the sidewalks. It is not confined to children, and it flourishes in wet weather, when a well-labricated bit of rind may easily commit manslaughter. A person careless enough to endanger the lives or limbs of others in this way certainly deserves one or both of the moderate penalties prescribed. A few arrests will work wonders in improving municipal manners in this respect. That venerable and somewhat mythical organization known as the Anti-Orange Peel Society should act at once. If it shall be found that other nuisances than those described can be reached under the ordinance, which its language seems to make possible, no one will be injured but those persons who wantonly add to the petty frictions and annoyances of life in a great city.

EXIT. A BOSS: ENTER, THE PEOPLE.

It begins to dawn upon the Democratic mind that the Republican party will emerge from the contest at Albany stronger than it has been for many years. - Ever since President Garfield took the oath of office it has seemed good to many Democrats to count upon an explosion of the Republican party. No doubt it would have exploded, we may frankly say, had it been held together by no other bond than that hunger for office which keeps the most antagonistic supporting the same Democratic ticket. Knowing only their own party, and its notions of public duty, Democrats were excusable for fancying that final rupture must follow Repub-The strength of the Republican party is in the

convictions which unite its voters. Because of those convictions, they tolerate a great many things which do not please them. Disagreement upon minor questions of public policy does not divide them. Bad leadership they endure, even with too much patience, as they have done in this State, rather than risk the defeat of their principles. But where the voters of the party can make their will felt they strive earnestly to get more faithful and conscientious leaders, and, in the long run, that effort does not fail. General Butler, we dimly Massachusetts. Other illustrations by the dozen will occur to every person familiar with public affairs. Step by step, year after year, the Republican voters have been getting rid of leaders who cared more for themselves than for public interests, more for patronage than for principles. Every such change costs a struggle From every such change the party emerges stronger than it was before, because it represents more truly the will of those voters who are moved by convictions of duty. Now and then, a leader who has failed to keep pace with their sincerity and earnestness, takes the path trodden by Andrew Johnson. The Democrats shout for him, hail him as a deliverer, get soundly beaten with his aid, and discover that he failed to take the Republican voters with him because he cared more for self than for principle. Even when there is a serious difference of opinion on vital questions, as there was in 1872, the great body of Republicans prefer to seek patriotic ends through the agency of their own party. They have not found that the Democratic party is capable of anything better

than a scramble for spoils. Because the Republican party is what it is, every change that makes it represent more closely the highest and best aspirations of its voters gives it greater strength. The Republicans of New-York are accomplishing such a change. Under Mr. Conkling's leadership they have had too little voice in the direction of the party. "The machine," a proper and necessary instrument for carrying out the will of the voters, has been turned into a contrivance for imposing upon the party the will of one man. Thus it came to pass that the wishes and convictions of Republican voters were more and more disregarded. Instead of its best men the party was too often required to choose the men who were most faithful to Mr. Conkling. Instead of eliciting and expressing the will of its voters, the primary and the convention were. used to suppress the wishes of a majority of the party. Not because they liked such leadership, but because they cared greatly for Republican principles, the Republican voters of this State continued to support the party. But they did not cease to hope for better things. Their patience and fidelity are to be rewarded. The change made at Albany will once more place the direction of the party in the hands of its voters, Hereafter it will be in their power to see that it faithfully represents their wishes and convictions. "The machine" will become their

instrument and not their master. It is not possible that such a revolution makes the party once more an embodiment of son, but because the people trust and prefer the Government, solidity its foundations, zealous workers, who have made the organiza- the sast year answer. With a followtion so powerful under Mr. Conkling's leader- ing equal to an army, he has frittered

DYING BY INCHES.

It is strange that any man should prefer a lingering death. Yet Mr. Conkling prefers to die by inches, and his little band of followers seem only auxious to die as he does. Yesterday they stubbornly resisted an election, although there is scarcely a competent worker for Mr. Conkling who does not admit that the election of Mr. Lapham is now inevitable. In what way the country, the State, Mr. Conkling or his servants can be served by having the inevitable result deferred, we cannot discover. But neither can anybody discover why Mr. Conkling should have become a candidate for the place which he had voluntarily resigned. The dullest of Mr. Conkling's friends are beginning to see that he habitually acts, not with reason, but with temper.

How long members of the Legislature will consent to sacrifice themselves on the altar of Mr. Conkling's selfishness, it is for them to say. The sooner they cease to resist the inevitable result, and leave Mr. Conkling to the political isolation which he has sought and fairly earned, the better for them. By this time they know that a caucus is impossible, that any abandonment of the nominations made by the Republican caucus is impossible, that an adjournment without election will be resisted by a majority in the Senate, and that a portion of the Democrats will not consent much longer to play the part of Mr. Conkling's footmen without wages. Public opinion will grow more stern and unforgiving every day that this bootless resistance to the will of the people continues.

The bill to provide for filling Congressional vacancies was introduced and made the special order for to-day. Whether a Republican favors the election of Mr. Lapham or not, he can find no excuse for opposing the speedy passage of such a measure, and, by taking that course, will proclaim his alliance with the Democrats in the most positive manner. The bill ought to be passed, and the Senatorial vacancy filled by the election of Mr. Lapham, before the close of to-day's session.

TARIFFS AND THE MILLENNIUM.

Fair Trade versus Free Trade is new music for English ears. The Conservative press has been strumming it for several months, the shrill treble of The St. James's Gazette rising high above rumbling basses like The Morning Post, until at last the heaviest instrument in the orchestra, The Quarterly Review, sounds out in double bass the menace of a retaliatory tariff. One of the highest parts of the overture has been taken by The Observer in an article on the relations of Free Trade to the Millennium. Indeed, the arguments are pitched so high that they must fairly creak in English ears. These arguments imply that the United King-

dom is under no obligation to incur industrial martyrdom for the sake of propagating an abstract theory like Free Trade. "Our mistake," confesses The Observer, "has been to assume "that a system which happened to suit us indi-"vidually and under a peculiar combination of circumstances, was of universal application to the world at large. If we can persuade other nations to follow our example, then Free Trade is unquestionably the best thing for England; it does not follow, however, that it is the best thing for us if we are to be left the " sole adherents of Free Trade in the midst of a community of nations devoted to Protection. The inference is that Englishmen in accepting forty years ago the economic system devised by Mr. Cobden, counted upon an idealist's millennium, in which there were to be no more wars, the nations of the earth forming a universal brotherhood whose chief concern would be the greatest good of the largest number. Free remember, was once a Republican leader in been wars and rumors of wars, without any sign approach of that era of universal beacethat federated commonwealth of unselfish humanity which the apostles of Free Trade were always picturing with inspired fancy.

This is the view which is generally accepted by the Conservative journals which are clamoring for a modification of the commercial system. The failure of Free Trade is associated arbitrarily with the costly military campaigns of the quarter century, and with the enrolment of standing armies in Europe. High tariffs, it is urged, have become a necessity on the Continent because every nation has been turned into a barrack, and this is the easiest way of providing for military expenses. So long as the circle of camps is not broken up, an economic system which would be very profitable for England as well as " millennial in all its tendencies" goes begging. Unfortunately, these moralists neglect to account for the presence of the United States in this league of heavily armed rivals. There is no huge standing army here. There are no costly armaments to b maintained on land and sea. There are no floating batteries for 100-ton guns under construction; a million soldiers are not drilling in time of peace; there are no mysterious purthe National Legislature is not wheedled or corps to the standing army. It is true that the debt which a high tariff has enabled our Government to reduce with marvellous rapidity is mainly a war debt, but the armies which were massed at the close of the campaign assured. Of all the nations of the earth ours is at heart and in life the most peaceable. Yet its faith in high tariffs has not been shaken. It has done what it could by years of unbroken prosperity and pacific industry to prove that peace is more profitable and honorable than war. It has not recognized its obligation to incut "industrial martyrdom "for the sake of an abstract principle. It has done what it could by the diversification of its own industries to promote the greatest good of the largest number of its

" A GREAT DEAL IN HIM."

That was a sincere tribute that one of ex-Senator Conkling's admirers paid him when he said "There must be a great deal in a man who can hold his followers together so long in the face of such opposition." There is a great deal in him. But what is it? Is he a great statesshould fail to make the party stronger. For it man? There is nothing but his own posturings and the unsupported assertions of his followthe most earnest desires, the loftiest aspirations ers to prove it. Certainly nothing in and the deepest convictions of the people them- his public career substantiates the claim. selves. Once more it is their party, and they He has not only never originated any great will take care of it. Work will be done for it, public measure, with the opportunities that with fiery zeal, by thousands who have thought came to him at a turning point and in a formait a duty, and yet not always a pleasant duty, tive period of the country's history he has never to vote for its candidates. Men will be nomi- been even a division commander in the great nated, not because they serve this or that per- struggles to establish a permanent policy for them, and such candidates will carry the ticket strengthen its credit or maintain its integrity, instead of being carried by it. The trained and Is he a great leader? Let the record of ship, will quickly learn to look to the people away all the opportunities that lay ready The slaughter of two children in Jersey for guidance, and will find in the majority of to his hand to be of service to his coun-

selfish and more truly appreciative leadership. himself, and by his own vanity and obstinacy No man will take Mr. Conkling's place as Boss. has reduced his army to a corporal's guard, The day for that sort of thing is past in New- who, out of the shipwreck to which he has York. The direction will come from the people driven them, save nothing but the credit of themselves, and the party which they inspire being loyal to the point of abject servility to a leader who recognizes no obligations except those which flow toward himself. Leader! Answer, men of New-York, over whose politically dead bodies-killed in a causeless war raised by himself, and by himself made a war without compromise or quarter-he has made a magnificent march to a miserable defeat. Is he a leader? or great politician even? Is he a great politician who dismembers his party to gratify his own vanity; who is always at odds with his associates; who never reduces the number of his opponents by reasonable concession, but is always adding to them by his overweening arrogance and conceit: whose unvarying habit is to make enemies of friends and who never makes a friend of an enemy?

No, he is not great as a statesman, leader,

or even politician. And yet his devotee is

right. "There must be a great deal in him."

Only-what is it? There's a great deal in him, this admirer says, because he can hold his followers so long together in the face of such an opposition. Ask him why they hold so long together, and his answer will be simply the converse of the original proposition-"because there is a great deal in him." There's a great deal in him because they stick to him, and they stick to him because there is a great deal in him. For our own part, we have always asserted our belief in Mr. Conkling's greatness, though we differ with many of his admirers as to what his greatness consists in. We agree with them that he is haps as a lawyer, though he is rather a casuist he has the intellectual qualities which go to make up what he just escapes being-statesman, leader or great politician-either, or perhaps all. His temper, the intense self-consciousness that forbids his taking into account anything or anybody that fails to minister to the immediate wants of his vanity, is all that stands in the way of his being great in the most useful and honorable sense of the word. And this is the "great deal in him" for which his friends admire him. This is the special characteristic which gives him his present prominence; the quality which in most people is called littleness—the littleness of self-conceit-is so enormously developed in him that it actually becomes an element of greatness. His self-worship is so intense and absorbing that it draws others to his shrine; not only to his shrine, but under the wheels of his chariot; for he has shown himself in the past three months to be the political Juggernaut of his time. Moreover, the very littleness of the qualities that distigure his character and de stroy his usefulness, acts as a foil for the higher ones, and so it happens that men are liable under the influence of the contrast to overstimate him.

and talent requisite to a great and useful public eareer, and with equal frankness that he has fatal defects of character and temper that not only unfit him for usefulness but make him exceedingly mischievous as a party leader or an officer of State. The political conditions and circumstances of his period placed in his hands great opportunities and great power. His intense self-absorption would not permit him to use them to the good of either the country, the party, his immediate followers, or, except for a comparatively brief period, for himself. Political history affords no such record of snieidal selfishness. One by one, as they asserted the right of individual judgment and refused to admit his absolute infallibility, he has flung away his friends. Cornell, Lapham, Sharpe, whoever admitted his fallibility, no matter how devoted or how self-sacrificing they personal ambition, were dismissed from the list of his friends with the stigma of "that man" into the category of his everlasting foes. Yes, there is-or there was-a great deal in him; a great deal of vanity, selfishness and implacableness. And he never, with all the boasting of himself and his friends, made the political fortunes of one half so many men as he has rained in the past three months.

MR. CONKLING AS A LAWYER.

It has long been evident to everyone, it must be evident now even to Mr. Conkling, that he can, as soon as he pleases, resume the practice of the law, "by and with "-if he will allow uto use a phrase which must be for him fraught with painful associations-" the advice and consent" of the Legislature. He might well be pleased with the prospect. The law is a far more lucrative profession than politics, and he can justly expect a greater success in the inture than in the past. He need have no fear, for example, that his old clients, the corporations, will bear him any grudge because he astonished the public and his friends by suddenly setting himself up as an "anti-monopolist." chases of Krupps for coast fortifications; and porations have no souls, they have also no resentments. The New-York Central Railroad frightened every few years into adding another will forgive an able lawyer anything, and we shall probably see Mr. Conkling's name among its occasional counsel in the future as in the past. The great patent corporations, also, will no doubt always be glad of his services. We have before us at this moment the pamphlet report were mustered out the moment that peace was of his argument in the Denison Canal Ring case, which shows such bold originality in thought and language that we are led, indeed, to regard Mr. Conkling as unique among the lawyers of the day, and to regret that he should have wasted upon the paltry warfaces of polities powers that in the arena of the courts would have drawn upon him the admiring gaze of the Republic.

It may be remembered that the State was beaten, on appeal, in its claim against Denison, Belden & Co., for \$400,000, alleged to have own people, and has left idealists to dream their | been corruptly paid to that firm, and that thereupon the firm carried the war into Africa, claiming from the State damages and costs, The Attorney-General had given a stipulation before the hearing by the Court of Appeals that if the adverse decision of the General Term should be affirmed there, Denison, Belden & Co, should have absolute judgment. It was affirmed, and Denison, Belden & Co. thereupon entering judgment for their claim of damages and costs, the Attorney-General appealed to the Court of Appeals to vacate the judgment so far as it allowed damages, but to allow it to stand so far as it allowed costs. It was upon this ·hearing that Mr. Conkling appeared as special counsel for the State, and in which he gave this remarkable description of the rise and failure of the Canal Ring prosecutions of 1875; This case, may it please your Honors, seems to belong jurisprudence. Its chief public lesson was taught to his disciples by one who lived five centuries before Mary's son walked under the palms of Palestine. China's pro found student of man saw as plainly as you see the diference between a lond outery-that was his phrase-

> instance before us is full of this difference." Eight years ago, in the press, at the public assembly,

at the fireside, at the kneading troughs, a loud outcry went forth, a voice of many to ngues sounded an alarum.

The State, it was said, was a prey to the robber. It was declared that jobbers had seized upon our vast and declared that jobbers had better that the problem of the formation of the problem costly public works; that lax and venal practices had uncovered the canals to thieves, and that obscene birds had swooped down to the harvest to gorge themselves on every side with plunder and spoliation. There was too much truth in it. The proclaimed need of the hour was not only for new public agents, but for reformers, who should be "ugly honest." That, I remember, was the phrase. The people listened and believed The sceptre of power was placed in hands chosen amid loud acclaims; chosen amid loud promises that grievances were to be redressed, that missing millions were to be restored to the pillaged treasury; millions were to be recovered from fraudulent contractors. The new Executive establishment was composed of those consp ously chosen for services in this regard.

In this action alone, said the learned counsel, \$582,000 was to be recovered, and "this was to "be the forerunner of recoveries beyond the "dreams of avarice." But the people were defeated, though "the courts lent attentive ear. "Shortly it turned out that the end had not "come," and "the case now became the pioneer to counter-theories more startling and original "than unterrified statesmanship or zeal had ever conceived." "Now comes to the fore professional enterprise and dash to display before the astonished gaze of the bar the latent possibilities and hidden riches of judicial "proceedings." By the entry of judgment for costs and damages the people were fined over one hundred thousand dollars, " for their rash-"ness and fatuity in commencing this ill-starred "and ignomicious litigation." "This, so far, exclaimed the learned counsel, "is the bright "beginning and the bitter end of a haleyon and "veciferous proceeding"!

Having then "come more narrowly" to the discussion of the questions which "behooved him here," the learned counsel, after declaring great as a rhetorician, as an orator, and per- that there was not the like of this proceeding "in all the throbbing activities of a hundred than a logician. And we are free to admit that | years in the great Commonwealth," proceeded to notice, in his concluding remarks, the really unjust criticisms passed upon the Attorney-

General. This he did as follows: It has been among the vicissitudes of this somewhat public fitigation that the present law officer of the State has been buffeted with somewhat of lawlessness, and disregard both of truth and decorum. He made this stipulation-properly made it; made it in accordance with the statute; made it as the only alternative to a repetition of a vastly expensive trial, which he knew would never result in bearing the fruit required ;. he knew it would be impossible to prove upon a subsequent trial facts which had been deemed a sine qua non in the new aspect the case as-sumed. Therefore he made the stipulation, conrance of any of the latent possibilities of such a was dealing with an infernal machine or Greek-tire, or with a torpedo; he made it in order that he might take the judgment of the highest tribunal of the land, and that I think was an act upon which no just, no defensible, criticism could be passed, but he has been mad a mark for the arrows of many who have bended their bows at him. Yet so care ful did he wish to be, that exercising what I deem very bad judgment, as I must say, in his selection, he wanted to summon to his side some of his dim the small medicum of responsibility that there might But this man is relegated to private life. Let e, but whose presence might derend him from the licentions and truliness instruction that in some way or other he had been in sympathy with, or in lenity as say of him frankly that he has all the ability with the interests of somebody concerned in this case. It was rather for this reason, and not in the presumptuous hope of being able to assist your honors materially in understanding this case that I came to his side, as I should have liked a professional brother to come to my side had I been gibbeted for nothing at the cross-roads of public condemnation, in order that it might be fulfilled as should be spoken by somebody the prophet, that there is nothing so valuable, nothing so honest, nothing so void of offence in these times that it hould not be dragged through the hurricane and the

This was the bright beginning, this the bitter and, of an oration surely haleyon and probably vociferous! Who is there that will not wonder that a man of such gifts should consent to be gibbeted for nothing-or next to nothing-at the cross-roads of politics, instead of devoting his powers to making recoveries for his clients beyond the dreams of avarice. It is easy to certs. The tis evening will be devoted to Bach might have been in their adherence to his fail- imagine with what surprise and awe the high and Mozart, the second will be a Beethoven night, ing fortunes, so soon as they seemed to falter in court at Albany must have listened to this ad- the third a Bandel mght, and the fourth will be dress, having made ready for it it barmless ignorance, not supposing that they were to be treated to Greek fire, or the Torpedoand the Whale. With what admiration must they have observed the learned counsel while he gracefully wreathed about the dry facts of the law the gentle whirlwind of his fancy, now plunging into the loftiest abysses of legal learning, now scaling the profoundest heights of forensic eloquence, dragging at each remove a lengthening chain of metaphor more startling and original than unterrified statesmanship had ever conceived before in all the throbbing activities of a handred years, and finally disappearing in the tornado and the superfluity of his own matchless rhetoric.

The tate Primate believes he still lives. Dead

That emment statesman, "Jakey" Patterson, is of the opinion that it is a shame for the State to ose the towering brain of Conkling from its ser-tice. The rest of the people seem to bear the oss calmly.

oss calmiy.

More "perfidy," First and last Conkling has had a breadful time with perfidy. He discovered it first in President Garfield. Then it broke out in the Senate. eading finally to Robertson's confirmation and Conkling's resignation. Then the newspapers had a manifesto asserts, with absolute precision and suitferecious and atrocious attack of rt, and its latest appearance is among the Stalwarts at Albany. Mr. Lapham showed it when he allowed himself to be tominated for Conklung's seat, and Speaker Sharpe showed it when he decimed to follow Conkling to d it when he declined to follow Conkling to al perdition. It's a perfidients world, that's

There seems to be a good deal of harmony in the Republican party just now. Conkling feels a little inharmonious, but he doesn't count.

Speaker Sharpe looks upon perfidy to Conkling as ss beinous than perfidy to the party, and he is

Mr. Lapham has the audacity to say the ex-Primate's sneers amuse him. He'll be shrivelled up,

The Administration has made a pretty good record of less than five months. It has saved a round milion in the postal service, and has reduced the annual tax on the public debt more than fifteen millions. The Stalwart wing of the party, previous to its recent demise, kicked up a good deal of noise, but its record demise, kicked up a good deal of noise, but its recom-does not bear the entry of a single service to the Na-tion or of a single dollar saved to the public. It does, however, bear the entry of a prolonged session of the senate at Washington and a prolonged session of the Legislature at Albany, both at the ex-pense of the public. To offset this expense there is nothing save the vindication that Mr. Conkling dishit get.

Every time a member of the Stalwart party doe. a sensible or patriotic thing all his associates cry out that he has been bribed. There seems to be an cooression among that curious crowd that no man of them can act otherwise than as a lumatic unless he is paid for it.

The unswerving allegiance of "Jakey" Patterson and "Jimmy" Davis to the ex-Primate impacts an aspect of moral grandeur to that fallen po-

It is already evident in Ohio that the inhumaniies are non-partisan, for the Democratic and Republican press are united in poking fun at the Bookwal-ter nomination for Governor.

The gifted Tutbill made another unconsciously numerous speech at Albany yesterday, in which he ventured the obs rvation that Conkling's letter of resignation would be read long after the Hairbreeds were forgotten. He ought not to have postponed the reading so long as that. By reading that pass- he walked He intends to devote the summer to the prepage of the document wherein Mr. Conkling says aration of a lecture, which he will deliver on the fall,

The only effect of prolonging the contest at Al. bany will be to make the Stalwarts a little more odious than they are now. They must succuse in the end for Mr. Lapham is bound to be elected.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Justice Field will sail to-day in the Arizona for Europe and Asia Minor. He will return in No-

Mr. Henry Irving is said to have recently paid \$180,000 for the treehold of the Lyceum Theatre which he manages in London.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is mentioned by The Birmingkam Gazette as looking ten years younger than she did before her marriage.

Prince Bismarck and General Von Molfke are the only other living personages besides Dr. Schleimann upon whom the honorary citizenship of Berlin has

Of Sir Frederick Leighton's little portrait of Mrs. Ellen Grant Sartoris The London Times says that a more charming stetch of a prettier face it would be

Mme, Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has received from the King of Sweden the medal "Literis et Artibus," in diamonds, with an authorization to wear it sus-pended from the blue ribbon of the Order of the

Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes, of The Albany Evening Journal, and grandson of Mr. Thurlow Word, was . married in Boston on Thursday to Eda Macy Austin, daughter of the late William R. Macy. and granddaughter of ex-Governor Macy.

The Persian Minister in London called upon Mr. Lowell as soon as he heard of the shooting of Mr. Garfield, and left a card upon which he had written the following message: "To express our deep and true sorrow at the terrible calamity which has hap-pened to the President of the United States, so uni-versally respected and beloved by all."

Theodore Benfey, who was the greatest Sanskrit cholar of the time, lately died at Gottingen, where he was a professor in the University. In order to give an idea of the minuteness of his studies, it may be mentioned that his treatises on the single ques-tion of the prolongation of vowels in the Rig-Veda occupy more than 400 pages quarto.

President 6arfield and Judge Black have recently become the owners of a large farm in Alexandria County, Va., lying within view of the White House, They acquired a small portion of the tract partly by purchase and partly as a fee for services. The whole tract was mortgaged, and in order to save their part they instructed an agent to buy the whole of it when the foreciosure sale occurred. While the President has been lying ill the sale has been made and his farm secured.

The ex-Vizier, Midhat Pacha, has a hursh physiognemy, and is devoid of those qualities which arense sympathy; but he has been known as an agreeable and amusing talker. He is remembered in Paris as an ambitious, intelligent and sceptical Turk, who had acquired a tasic for the pleasures of Parisian life, and had an insatiable appetite for mency. His mots had great success. They were original pithy, often priless in their sarcasm, and when they were intended to be descriptive, of singular graphic

Mrs. James, the wife of the Postmaster-General, had intended to go to Europe this year, but owing to the attack upon the President her plans, as well as those of the wives of the other Cabinet officers, have been changed. She will defer her journey until next summer. Mrs. Blaine is still in Washington, and so is Mrs. MacVearh, who is much praised for her helpfulness at the time of the shooting. When the news reached her she harried to the White House and had everything ready for the reception of the wounded man when the ambulance arrived with him.

DRAMATIC NOTES

Mr. Chizzola sends word from Florence that a contract was signed and delivered, on the 11th inst,, between Signor Rossi and himself, for the American tour of the eminent Italian netor. An American company will be engaged to travel and act with Signor Rossi, and thus our public will witness a repetition of the experiment which was made last season with Salvini, Signor Rossi will make his first appearance in New-York on October 17, at Booth's Theatre—presumably in the character of Hamlet.

At the Music Festival in this city next spring there will be four evening and three afternoon condevoted to the works of modern composers. In addition to the New-York and Brooklyn cheruses, which will farmsh the main strength of the Festival chorus, many singers from other cities have volunteered their services, so that the regular chorus will number at least 1,500 voices, while it will be largely increased for the Handel night.

The famous Bottesini, who has so long been without an equal as a double-bass virtuoso, has of late years been winning an enviable reputation as a composer. His first opera, "Hero and Leander" of which the libretto was written by Arrigo Boito, by the way), was successful in all the important Italian cities, and later a Missa Solennis added much to his reputation. His latest opera, "La Regina del Nepal," which was produced last winter, is said to be by far the best of his works. His style is that of the rising Italian school, which, though largely in-fluenced by Gomod and Wagner, has strongly marked characteristics of its own, and has made a fluenced by Gouned and Wagner, hi marked characteristics of its own, and rapid advance within the last few years.

Mr. Samuel Colville has issued a manifesto, reciting the particulars of his purchase of the right to present, throughout America, the drama of "Michel Strogoff," This piece is the work of Messrs. A. D'Ennery and Jules Verne, and the right to produce it in an English translation was sold by them to Messrs, French and Son, of London, while certain rights in the work were also acquired by Messrs, Gatte, of the London Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Colvilla has bought his proprietary right from Messrs, Gatta as well as from Messrs, French and Son, and his able emphasis, that his ownership of "Michel Stro-Notices Theatre. This same full orprising manager owns the sensation drama of "The World," but has sold certain rights, as to the production of this piece, to Messrs, Tampkins and Hill, of Boston, Thomas A. Hall, of Philadelphia, James H. McVicker, of Chicago, and Messrs, Brooks and Dickson, of New-York.

GENERAL NOTES.

A young man living in Ofen, Hungary, the on of a viliage magnate and himself a minor official, recently committed suicide with the aid of a revolver. Reside his body was found his eard on which he had written the words; "American duci," Precisely what he meant by this is not apparent. If he intended a grim satire upon this country, his effort lacked pertinence and fails of any special application in view of the fact that suicide has become such a mana in many parts of Europe, and uctably in Germany, that the State authorities have been forced to consider how it can be abated.

An exhibition of a singular character is to be eld in Berlin next year. It is to be an illustration of beraidry in all its phases, and the Emperor is to be its patron. In the display of belinets, weapons, scals, letters and patents of nobility, banners, gold and silver work and gems, many curious and valuable historical and artistic relies will doubtless be included. The London Echo cynically observes: "Upon the whole, however, the result must be a most monstrous and incomparably wild assemblage of absurdities, since, of all the taute taggerations ever invented by the German gent beradity has been about the worst, that even of the new excepted. There is, however, something hopeing fact of the forthcoming exhibition. When themes are collected tagether for men to admire, of derive smile at, as they please, there is pretty clear that they are very near being chassed among it gones."

Griscom's feat of scientific starving has nt-Practed such slight attention that it seems almost imperaent to mention the subject again. It may be worth while, however, to record the fact that his long fast left him in a condition of great physical weakness, though it did not subdice his powerful will. He has endeavored, in interviews with Chicago reporters, to convey the linpression that his mind was unusually clear, and his podily vigor unimpaired at the end of his fast. In fact he made these direct assertions, but they were flatly contradicted by the man's appearance and by the physical efforts which he was compelled to make in the attempt to conceal his actual condition. His voice was